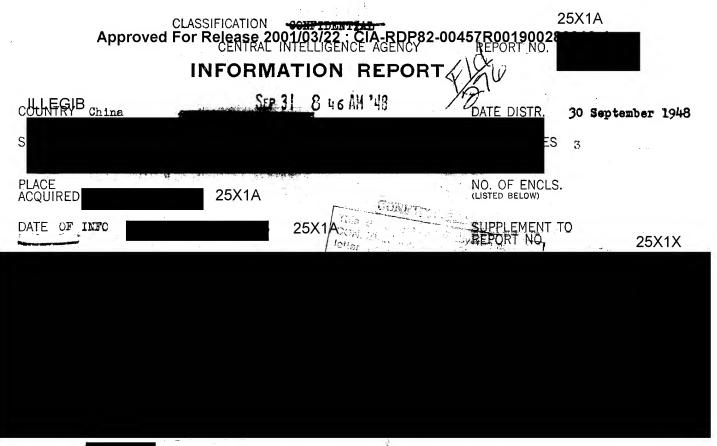
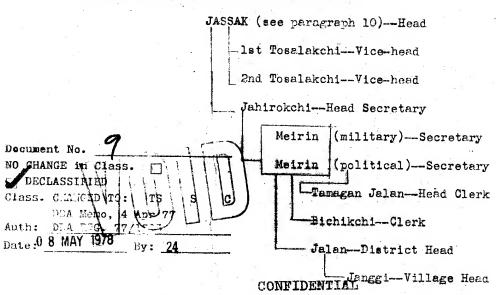
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25X1A/ Comment. The following report was prepared for reference use in connection with reports on Inner Mongolian political subjects. The administrative system outlined below dates back to the beginning of the Ching Dynasty (1644-1912) and has seen some changes in Manchurian Mongolia. It continues, however, in most of the area covered by the Silingol, Ulanchap and Ikechou Leagues, and the terms contained herein occur frequently in information on the Mongols. It must be remembered that the organization is loose and when one official is absent, his subordinate usually assumes his duties, and the line of command depends largely upon the circumstances involved and the nature of any particular issue. In the areas mentioned above the ranks of nobility still hold and are generally hereditary.)

1. Mongolian Banner administrative structure:



2. The Jassak is the nominal director of political and military affairs in the banner. Only persons of the nobility may succeed to this position; it is usually hereditary, except in the Chahar, Suiyuan Tumet, Hulunbuir and Botha Sections, where the banner heads, called Amban, are appointed by the Chinese Government.

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- 3. The Tosalakchi are the Jassak's advisors and assistants. When the Jassak is absent, the two Tosalakchi handle banner affairs. Generally, it is an unwritten law that elderly men who hold the posts of Meirin or Jahirokchi be appointed as Tosalakchi, and the senior official is the First Tosalakchi. In time of peace, the position of Toselakchi is similar to that of a Vice-Director of political affairs and in time of war, a Vice-Director of military affairs. The Tosalakchi are jointly responsible with the Jassak, and if the Jassak is formed to resign, the Tosalakchi must do likewise. A person cannot assume the position of Tosalakchi unless he is a Taiji (see paragraph 12).
- The Jahirokchi is the actual director of political and military affairs in the banner, a head secretary to the Jassak in time of peace and the chief-of-staff in time of war. This position is ordinarily filled by one man, but when the necessity erises, a Vice-Jahirokchi may be appointed. This is the highest position a commoner can hold.
- The Meirin assists the Jahirokchi. Usually there are two Meirin in each banner, one for military affairs and one for political affairs.
- The Tamagan Jalan is a recording secretary and principally assists the Meirin in charge of political affairs.
- 7. The Bichikchi is a clerk. The number of Bichikchi in any benner depends on the size and population of the banner. The Bichikchi works under the instructions of the Jahirokchi, Meirin and Tamagan Jalan.
- The Jalan directs three of four somo (pronounced 'som'), or villages. In time of

ILLEGIB	peace, he is a District near and in time of war, a pattation commander.
. 9	. The Janggi is a village head. The number of some in a banner varies from three in the smaller banners to sixty in the larger ones, and depends on the number of
10	
8 -	Tosalakchi (Chinese: Hsieh-li
	Jahirokchi () Chinese: Kuan-ch'i-chang-ching 曾 旗章家) Meirin () (Chinese phoneticization: Mei-lun 植 倫)
	Tamagan Jalan (Chinese phoneticization: Cha-lan)
	Hichikehi (O) Chinaga phoneticiantiana Di terri alla III
II I ECID	Jalan () (Chine'se: San-ling 領) Janggi () (Chine'se: Tso-ling 佑領)
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11.	The fellowing is a list of the Mongolian ranks of nobility and their equivalents

Beile (Chinese phoneticization: Pei-le 頁 動 Chinese phoneticization: Pei-tzu Tushie Kung (Kung 全 國 公) Count Viscount) 1st Baron Tosalakchi Kung (Chinese: Fu Kuo Kung) 2nd Baron

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12. Holders of the first four ranks are called "Wang" and are commonly given the collective title of "Prince" in western publications; the remaining two areccalled "Kung"

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13. During the Ching Dynasty, the rank of a Mongol was raised by the Emperor when the Mongol performed some meritorious deed, usually military, but a noble's rank was never lowered. In the early days of the Republic of China, the Peiping Government raised all the Mongol nobles one rank for fear they would leave China for Outer Mongolia, which had then declared its independence. Mongols today attach little importance or respect to these titles and differentiate them by calling them Chinese Chin Wang or Chinese Kung.